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All these measures are of a temporary nature, only for two months, as the funds available are limited.

Mortuary statistics for the week ended December 3, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Grippe	1	10
Tubercle of lungs	6	27
Tubercle of meninges	1	28
Meningitis	1	61
Cerebral congestion	1	64
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Capillary bronchitis	1	90
Gastric ulcer	1	103
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2	105
Cyanosis of the new-born	1	152
Total	16	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

During the week ended December 10, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended December 10, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Grippe, pneumonia	1	10
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Cancerous cachexia	2	45
Cerebral softening	1	65
Organic heart disease	2	79
Chronic bronchitis	1	91
Pneumonia	1	93
Uræmia	1	120
Senility	1	154
Total	13	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.85 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

Report for the month of November, 1904.

Bills of health issued	20
Number of crews	823
Number of passengers (mostly in transit)	1, 125
Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes (still-births not counted)	65
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	^a 0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	^b 2

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever—Case of carbunculous disease and one of smallpox in vicinity of Guayaquil—Fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, November 25, as follows:
Week ended November 23, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 44, as follows: Yellow

^a One case of yellow fever at Punta de Sal, across the bay. ^b Diphtheria, 2 cases.

fever, 1; pernicious fever, 2; paludic fever, 4; fever (without classification), 9; grippe, 3; enteric diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 4; grano de oro, 1; from all other causes, 18.

The case reported above as "grano de oro" is said by some physicians here to be anthrax; others claim that it is simply a local name for a carbunculous condition and does not present the characteristics of anthrax. The case was brought from a farm (Mongon) about 15 miles from here, and is said to have been caused by eating the meat of a cow which was diseased. I did not see the case. To-day I went to Mongon, in company with one of the physicians employed by the board of health. The stock on all the farms between here and the latter place had been herded by order of the board of health. We saw none the condition of which would arouse suspicion. We also inspected the houses on the route, about 20 in all. The only case of illness discovered was that of a child 8 years old, who had confluent smallpox. Everybody was vaccinated and the child removed to the lazaretto, together with all members of the family. It was impossible to trace the origin of this case, but the mother of the child said that the family came recently from Santa Elena, where I am told smallpox frequently appears. Santa Elena is a seaport town about eighteen hours distant from here, and is in the itinerary of the coasting steamers which ply between here and Ancon, Canal Zone.

During the week 2 vessels were fumigated, 20 passengers and 42 pieces of baggage inspected, 2 certificates of immunity, and 2 bills of health issued, as follows: November 19, steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, taking 10 first-class and 10 steerage passengers from here. Two passengers from Callao disembarked and went into quarantine. Two stowaways—1 from Callao and 1 from Payta—were also on board. These were carried to Ancon. On the same date the steamship *Cuzco*, from New York via South American ports cleared for New York via other ports. No passengers. Both vessels were fumigated with sulphur.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, December 3, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from November 12 to 19, only one fresh case of plague was registered (and 1 death), viz: in the district of Tukh, Province Kalioubieh.

Aden.—According to a report dated November 22, plague has broken out in Aden.

Mauritius.—During the period from September 9 to October 13 there were registered on the island 101 cases of plague (with 82 deaths).

Cholera.

Russia.—Since the beginning of the epidemic on October 24, the total number of cholera cases registered in Erivan amounts to 254 (with 134 deaths). In three villages of the government district of Baku, 20 persons have died of cholera. In the government district of